

PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!
A NEW & EXCELLENT LIBRARY

If you want to make every dollar count, fit your printing down at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

HOPPIN'S BLOCK.

Up State.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

WE HAVE, CONSTANTLY IN RUNNING ORDER,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

Together with a

RUGGLES' JOBBER,

exclusively for

Cards, Circulars, Bills Heads, &c., &c.

The facilities of this establishment in the line of **FAST PRESSES** cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening, anything in the line of **Holiday Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.**

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly surprised in finding a first-class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices,

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to promptly and at reasonable rates, do

the best and most satisfactory work.

EVERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,**CATALOGUES,****ADDRESS BOOKS,****LAND BILLS,****PAMPHLETS,****PROGRAMMES,****CIRCULARS,****BALL TICKETS,****LABELS,****WEDDING CARDS,****VISITING CARDS,****BUSINESS CARDS,****NOTES OF HAND,****BILL HEADS,****BY-LAWS,****POSTERS,****TICKETS,****LAW BRIEFS,****BLANKS,****LETTER HEADS,****ENVELOPES,****NOTICES,****&c., &c.****PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.**

We have in our employment a German whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equalled by few.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every jobber in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

In the fullest confidence that they will be

ENTIRELY SATISFIED

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox.

Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Line.

ONLY TO ST. LOUIS, BLOOMINGTON, SPRINGFIELD,

AND ALTON WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS; ALSO, DIRECT CONNECTION FOR PEORIA, DICKINSON, JACOBSON, AND QUINCY.

Two passenger trains leave Chicago daily, one in the

Evening.

Express freight, daily, through in twenty-four hours.

W. H. MORAN, Sup't.

G. C. WILKINSON, Genl. Pass. Agent.

1607 N. Clark St., Chicago.

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 6.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

NUMBER 87.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES GALT, HERMAN BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five dollars close matter, or its equivalent in space,
admittable a square.

1 Square day, \$1.75
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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1862.

VOLUME 6. NUMBER 87

NUMBER 87

The Daily Gazette
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BY J. A. DENELL,
IN LAPLINS BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
50¢ DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
HAROLD BROWN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For the class master, or its equivalent in space.

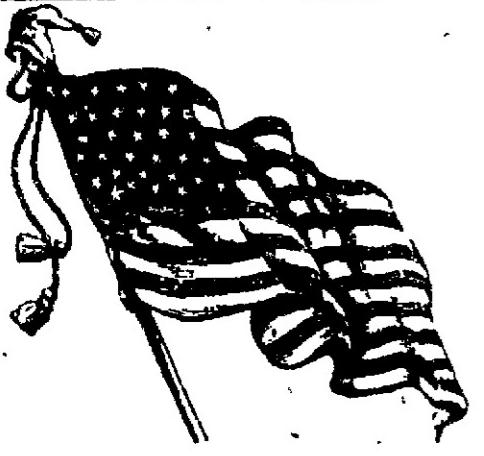
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, June 26, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



*forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the soul but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!*

Washington Unionists Again.

There are rumors of another raid of the rebels down the Shenandoah and Washington city is again alarmed. Front Royal is said to be occupied by rebels, and Fremont retiring to Winchester. Why are not men enough placed in that valley to hold it? It has been the theatre of the most incomprehensible military strategy ever since the rebellion commenced. The rebels would probably like to occupy it until the wheat harvest is completed, when, gathering up their crops, they will retire for the summer. It is the finest grain-producing region of Virginia.

Confiscation Bill.

The senate, yesterday, discussed the senate and house confiscation bill. That of the senate imposes a fine, to be levied after trial by a jury. The probability of conviction under such a law, in secession neighborhoods, would be remote indeed. The house bill confiscates the property of office holders, officers of the army, and active rebels generally. The question of their treason is, therefore, easily determined: Let us have the bill that shall the most directly and certainly punish the traitors—let it have a small amount of machinery and tremendous powers of action.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

The Pacific railroad bill has passed both houses of congress, and only needs the signature of the President to become a law. Thus another republican measure has been adopted. The planks of the Chicago platform are rapidly being worked into the permanent policy of the country.

Polygamy Prohibited.

The bill to prohibit polygamy has passed both houses. Thus one of the "twelve" is disposed of. The other, slavery, is fast going the same way. When Utah is admitted as a state, will this law of the United States have any effect? We suppose the Mormons will then make a state "institution" of it, as slavery is in some of the states, and, according to the doctrine of non-interference in relation to the latter, it will be claimed that a federal law cannot abolish it.

Lord Palmerston is very indignant about General Butler's order in relation to the women of New Orleans who insult our soldiers. Well, what is he going to do about it? Very few loyal people care, in this country, whether he is pleased or displeased. He manifests his ill-will towards us, whenever he has the slightest opportunity, and let him relieve his indignation by scolding at us in the house of lords. In the meantime, let us build Monitors and manufacture rifled cannon, to be ready for all such enemies as Lord Palmerston.

TEST OATH.—The house passed a stringent oath for disqualifying rebels. A senator amendment exempts from its operation the vice president, senators and members of the house. The Chicago Tribune says that this amendment was moved by Garrett Davis, supported by Doolittle and Carllie, while Vallandigham led the party in the house seeking a concurrence in it. We trust there is no truth in this, as our senator, besides being in bad company, would seem to be anxious to screen disloyal senators and representatives.

GOLD.—Gold sells in New York at \$14 1/2 cents premium, and in Chicago at \$14 1/2. It said that the cause of this high price is too much paper money. Tax bank notes and compel specie redemption, or we shall be flooded with worthless rays.

Gen. Shields is rejected by the senate as major general.

The tax bill passed congress yesterday. It suspends the direct tax of the extra session.

The treasury note bill as it passed the house permits the issue of \$50,000,000 in notes of a less value than five dollars.

Notice to Assessors.

The assessors of the several towns and cities in the county of Rock are requested to meet at the Court Room, in said county, on the 3d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform valuation for the same kind of personal property in the several towns and wards in the county. It is desirable that every assessor in the county should be present.

S. L. JAMES,

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Janesville, June 25th, 1862.—dawit

(Advertisement)

Farmers, Attention!

There will be a trial of mowers on the farm of Joseph Spaulding, situated four miles north of Janesville, on Milton Avenue, Friday, June 27th, 1862.

All the agents of the different mowers, or mowers combined, offered for sale in this vicinity, who have any confidence in their machines, are invited to engage in the trial.

If the weather is unsuitable, the trial will be postponed until the next day.

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Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Moscow, Ky., June 12.

Moscow, Ky., June 12, 1862.

Mrs. A. Editor:—The 13th regiment is apparently in good spirits at the present hour. The day is fine, our camping ground high and dry with plenty of wood and good water near by, and the hospital tent nearly vacant, I noticed only one man in it as I passed by a few moments ago. The band is playing one of its finest tunes, in the woods adjacent, and while I think of it let me say a word for our band. You know, and every body else knows, whoever heard our band in Janesville, that our old instruments never were gotten up with the intention of making music, but like Hodge's razors they were made to sell. Well those instruments came near spoiling the reputation of our musicians, but while we are at Lawrence the men gave freely of their two month pay for a new set of instruments, and now we have as fine a band as a regiment could ask for. The 13th regiment's band always did get the flattering notices in Kansas, but when the Wisconsin troops left that state, Gen. Mitchell chose the 13th regiment's band to go with his escort down the river, and that compliment was worth all the others. But in regard to the regiment itself. You heard how we went to Corinth and had a glorious fight, and what honor we gained. Well your sympathy was all wasted, for while you were feeling anxious about us, we were putting out tents on a succession parade ground near Columbus. We staid at Columbus only a few days. Just long enough to get a good idea of the immense fortifications which the rebels built there—only to evacuate.

I can give you no very correct idea of the strength and magnitude of the works, but every one who has been over them must be impressed with the fact that the rebels spared no expense or labor in their construction. The fortifications occupy a place which in point of natural strength and advantage, is second to none in the river.

The batteries upon the river, are built one above another, and command a range of not less than six miles up the stream. For miles in the rear of this river battery there were intrenchments, stockades and magazines. Most of the heavy ordnance had been carried away although some fine looking 32-pounders had been spiked and shell. Hundreds of tons of shot and shell were scattered all around in the ravines and gullies, while as much more was thrown into the river. The whole place looks desolate enough. The barracks were all fired when they were left, but they were only partially burned, and afforded us good fuel for cooking.

The day that we pitched tents, almost every one appropriated as many boards, rough tables and bedsteads as he could carry, all from these barracks. From the empty saddle cans, preserve cans and liquor bottles, I conclude that the rebels had a good time while at work in that place.

Many of the liquor bottles had on them the brand of northern liquor dealers, and came thorough, so the citizens say, on the grape vine line, i. e., they were smuggled through. All around these intrenchments the ground was filled with torpedoes, all connected by wires, wound with tared ropes, with a battery inside the trenches. Some of these infernal machines were full of gun powder. The way they filled the earth with these things is a pretty good illustration of the open, fair conflicts, which the hypocrites have always claimed that they admired. But the laugh comes in when they had to go off and leave these results of their labor. From good authority I learn there were from 60,000 to 100,000 men at work there for four months.

The money spent on this stronghold would have built Kentucky's part of the Pacific railroad.

We left Columbus last Friday at 5 P. M., and marched as if the Union depended on our speed, till 9 P. M. without halting. The same old style you see. We lay on the ground that night without tents or blankets, as the baggage train could not catch up with us. After waiting for it till 9 o'clock the next morning, we started on without it—the men having but little hard bread for breakfast.

I would not mention this, for it is evident that we of this regiment have grumbled more than any other; but I understand there are some who still persist in saying that our colonel is a fine officer and has been misrepresented by the men of his command. Now, will somebody who thinks that twenty years of service in the regular army must, per se, make a man a fine officer, show the use or sense of marching men at an unreasonable rate, away from their baggage, and away from the battery belonging to the command, so far that they have to remain without shelter during the night, and then, on the next morning, wait for the baggage to come up? Our march was not a forced one. The order said that we were to go by easy and safe marches. But enough of this. We reached Moscow Saturday noon, and our baggage reached us at midnight.

Since then we have had a good time. The men find amusement in going into the country bantering the secessionists for young onions, peans, etc. The people in this locality are at heart disunionists. Any inquiries about the "seces" or "rebels" they won't answer directly, but they will say something about the "southern army" or the "confederate troops," etc. They are so stupidly ignorant that we don't feel disposed to treat them ill. Some of them did know, until we told them, that Island No. 10 was in our possession. All of them think that the southern army is much the larger of the two. Most of them claim to be neutral, and think it is a pity that they cannot be let alone. I have been into the country several times, and so far as my own experience goes, the men seem, by their actions, to recognise the power of petticoat government more than any other. They stand around like whipped spaniels, and are cer-

tainly the most melancholy, disconsolate looking set of mortals I have ever seen. They have not pluck enough to say their souls are their own.

The peculiar institution is seen here in all its phases and beauties. The women pride themselves upon their grace, refinement and ignorance of work, and yet smoke and chew tobacco with as much gusto as a sailor by sea.

You have but little idea of the poverty of this town. I have talked with many who have had no money at all for months. The last they did have was confederate bonds, and of course that is worth nothing now. They have been living on corn meal and molasses for a long time. A few, by paying \$2, confederate money, could get a pound of coffee awhile ago, but now even that would not buy it. Salt has been worth \$65 per hundred pounds. This looks as if our blockade had done something.

Capt. Ruger and Lieut. Murray, with a body of sixty men, made up by details from each company, are busily at work repairing a railroad bridge which the rebels destroyed a few months ago. Most of the villagers seem pleased at the prospect of having a railroad again.

Last night came the intelligence of the surrender of Memphis. Everybody felt good about this.

In conclusion I will say that the health of the regiment is good. Capt. Hewitt and Lieut. Noyes are now in Wisconsin, on sick furlough.

Adjutant Ruger joined us day before yesterday. All were glad to see him.

Yours, &c., KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Camp near Moscow, Ky., June 12th, 1862.

Twenty miles back from Torpedo City, the "Gibraltar of the west," Mitchell's brigade is on a Kentucky border. New Mexico is played out, "just as I predicted in my last." Well, war is war and orders are orders—but they don't get countermanded. We begin to think this the most important regiment in the service. Our advance to Fort Scott overthrew Price; marching to Fort Riley frightened Gen. Sibley and his Texan rascals from New Mexico, and the changing of our destination to Corinth caused Beauregard's hosts speedily to evacuate.

We shall yet have to make a move toward Richmond, after which the rebellion will be crushed and we can go home. Let Wisconsin and the whole country thank the 13th for Pea Ridge, Santa Fe, Corinth and Memphis, for our last march from Columbus towards the latter place was sufficient to cause its relinquishment without firing even a pistol.

We are now rebuilding railroads, foolishly destroyed by that great, unconquerable host of torpedo chain makers, on their retreat from Gibraltar No. 2.

Since last writing we have made our usual number of countermeasures, been reviewed by Generals Mitchell and Blunt in the military line, and by some unknown thousands of fair women and brave men in the domestic line. We had a willing farewell to Kansas on the 29th ult, being ordered to report forthwith to Halleck at St. Louis. Our river trip was quite refreshing and comparatively pleasurable, as well as exciting for we were "fired into," and saw our first engagement. Just below Lexington where we halted for wood, we were informed that the advance boats, containing other detachments belonging to our brigade, were fired upon from an island on the opposite side of the channel. The Major brought his field glass. He could discern a few forms skulking in the bushes. The Kansas 2d battery of six Parrott 10-pound rifles was ordered up, and made a fine advance. Everybody held their breath and gazed upon the island and the bright sun as if for the last time. Bang! went Mr. Parrott. No response. Once more he spoke, in thunder tones, spattering the turbid waters of the Missouri from boat to island with grape, shivering the barber's looking-glass into a thousand pieces, and frightening the ladies in the cabin out of their wits. Our forces then withdrew in good order carrying away all their dead, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was slight—two charges of ammunition and one looking-glass.

LATER: The barber's looking-glass is not so badly broken as was at first thought. There are but fifty pieces.

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They have felt the penalty of rebellion severely here. Coffee has been as high as \$1.50 per pound; salt is now \$80 per sack. Think of forty cents per pound for salt to season your potatoes, yo Wiscosinites, eyes, a pair of sooty contrabands waved their old hats and grinned as though dear life depended upon the violence of their gestures and the width of their mouths.

The scenery on both these great rivers is often grand, gloomy and peculiar, much of it is disappointing to first viewers.—For further particulars and hyperbole see small books, published works and illustrations by special artists. St. Louis has an excellent vegetable market but very stony streets. Land must have been scarce when many of these were laid out. Cairo is very flat, Bird's Point still flatter—see Chicago Tribune and Harper's Weekly.

We reached Columbus and invaded the sacred soil of Kentucky at two p. m., June 24. Notwithstanding all we have read of their impregnability, one is astonished to see the extent of the preparations for defense, and think it is a pity that they cannot be let alone. I have been into the country several times, and so far as my own experience goes, the men seem, by their actions, to recognise the power of petticoat government more than any other. They stand around like whipped spaniels, and are cer-

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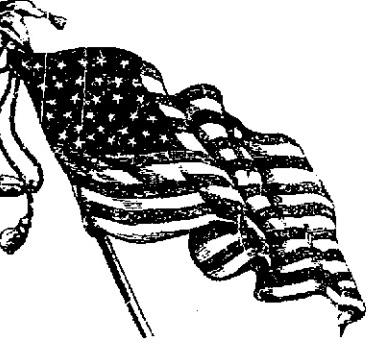
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.
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Official Paper of the City.



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S. L. JAMES,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
Janesville, June 25th, 1862. daw1

[Advertisement]

Hoopers, Attention!

There will be a trial of mowers on the farm of Joseph Spaulding, situated four miles north of Janesville, on Milton Avenue, Friday, June 27th, 1862.

All the agents of the different mowers, or mowers combined, offered for sale in this vicinity, who have any confidence in their machines, are invited to engage in the trial.

If the weather is unsuitable, the trial will be postponed until the next day.

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tainly the most melancholy, disconsolate looking set of mortals I have ever seen. They have not pluck enough to say their souls are their own.

The peculiar institution is seen here in all its phases and beauties. The women pride themselves upon their grace, refinement and ignorance of work, and yet smoke and chew tobacco with as much gusto as a sailor or soldier.

You have but little idea of the poverty of this town. I have talked with many who have had no money at all for months. The last they did have was confederate bonds, and of course that is worth nothing now. They have been living on corn meal and molasses for a long time. A few, by paying \$2, confederate money, could get a pound of coffee awhile ago, but now even that would not buy it. Salt has been worth \$60 per hundred pounds. This looks as if our blockade had done something.

Capt. Ruger and Lieut. Murray, with a body of sixty men, made up by details from each company, are busily at work repairing a railroad bridge which the rebels destroyed a few months ago. Most of the villagers seem pleased at the prospect of having a railroad again.

Last night came the intelligence of the surrender of Memphis. Everybody felt good about this.

In conclusion I will say that the health of the regiment is good. Capt. Hewitt and Lieut. Noyes are now in Wisconsin, on a short furlough.

Adjutant Ruger joined us day before yesterday. All were glad to see him.

Yours, &c., KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Cards near Moscow, Ky., June 12th, 1862.

Twenty miles back from Torpedo City, the "Gibraltar of the west," Mitchell's brigade is on a Kentucky bender. New Mexico is played out, "just as I predicted in my last." Well, war is war and orders are orders—if they don't get countermanded. We begin to think this the most important regiment in the service. Our advance to Fort Scott overthrew Price; marching to Fort Riley frightened Gen. Sibley and his Texan rascals from New Mexico, and the changing of our destination to Corinth caused Beauregard's hosts speedily to evacuate. We shall yet have to make a move toward Richmond, after which the rebellion will be crushed and we can go home. Let Wisconsin and the whole country thank the 13th for Pea Ridge, Santa Fe, Corinth and Memphis, for our last march from Columbus towards the latter place was sufficient to cause its relinquishment without firing even a popgun.

We are now rebuilding railroads, foolishly destroyed by that great, unconquerable host of torpedo-chain makers, on their retreat from Gibraltar No. 2.

Since last writing we have made our usual number of countermarches, been reviewed by Generals Mitchell and Blunt in the military line, and by some unknown thousands of fair women and brave men in the domestic line. We bade a willing farewell to Kansas on the 23d ult, being ordered to report forthwith to Halleck at St. Louis. Our river trip was quite refreshing and comparatively pleasurable, as well as exciting for we were "fired into," and saw our first engagement. Just below Lexington where we halted for wood, we were informed that the advance boats, containing other detachments belonging to our brigade, were fired upon from an island on the opposite side of the channel. The Major brought his field glass. He could discern a few fours slinking in the bushes. The Kansas 2d battery of six Parrott 10-pound rifles was ordered up, and made a fine advance. Everybody held their breath and gazed upon the island and the bright sun as if for the last time. Bang! went Mr. Parrott. No response. Once more he spoke, in thunder tones, spattering the turbid waters of the Missouri from boat to island with grape, shivering the barber's looking-glass into a thousand pieces, and frightening the ladies in the cabin out of their wits. Our forces then withdrew in good order carrying away all their dead, wounded and prisoners. Our loss was slight—two charges of ammunition and one looking-glass.

LAWES: The barber's looking-glass is not so badly broken as was at first thought. There are but fifty pieces.

Further down the river some little boys fired three pistol shots towards us but without effect; save that of a response from the boys with mimic balls.

KANSAS CITY we could not see for the hills it is on. Booneville is pleasant looking village. Lexington is considerably above the river in position if not in feelings. St. Louis is considerable of a town for a half civilized state like Missouri. At many points along the river we were greeted with the energetic waving of all the white rags in the neighborhood, at others the greater portion of the seedy chophouse population maintained a dignified "neutrality." Occasionally, from behind a thicket which made them safe from Massa's and Misss's eyes, a pair of sooty contrabands waved their old hats and grinned as though dear life depended upon the violence of their gestures and the width of their mouths.

The scenery on both these great rivers is often "grand, gloomy and peculiar," much of it is disappointing to first viewers. For further particulars and hyperbole see small bills, published works and illustrations by special artists. St. Louis has an excellent vegetable market but very stony streets. Land must have been scarce when many of these were laid out. Cairo is very flat, Birds Point still flatter—see Chicago Tribune and Harper's Weekly.

We reached Columbus and invaded the sacred soil of Kentucky at two p.m., June 2d. Notwithstanding all we have read of their impregnability, one is astonished to see the extent of the preparations for defense, and the immense amount of labor and money expended here. We have been in the lion's den; have seen the great guns recovered from the river, the notorious chains, every link of one, at least, marked "M. & W. N.Y." on one side, and "U.S." on the other. The unwieldy torpedoes and

infernal machines that didn't go off just at the right time, the water batteries at the foot of the high bluffs, the tons of cannon balls of all sizes and shapes, the piles of shells, canister, grape, conical balls, anchors, torpedoes, sappers, dismantled monsters that a man could crawl into, and their shattered carriages scattered in every direction. Every gulch and gully in the vicinity of the fortification hill is choked with 32, 64 and 128-pounders. Every clump of scraggy bushes on the side hill has caught a ton of ordnance stores on its way to the Mississippi. The beach is paved with iron; the streets are blocked with broken gun carriages, rusty torpedoes, empty shells, disgraced and useless columbiads, worse than useless chains with occasionally a coil of twine covered torpedoes wire in some by-place or corner.

We camped on the high ridge back of the town, which is of no importance in itself, in the midst of fortifications which extend for miles in all directions. The boys, full of Yankee curiosity, ransacked the vicinity thoroughly, digging up infernal machines full of musty powder, counting graves in the rebel burying ground—occasionally finding human bones protruding from the earth,—and tearing down the forlorn looking tenements once the barracks of the cavalry. It is sad in the extreme to look on these monuments of human folly and delusion—to think of a domestic war of such magnitude, and characterised by such reckless disregard of all the rules of civilized or savage warfare—of all the instincts of humanity—and to reflect on the misery it is causing all over the country.

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Letters should be directed to Cairo "to follow the regiment," without reference to temporary changes in our location. The Gazette has reached us very irregularly of late, failing entirely a part of the time. When it does come it would gratify you to see the avidity with it is sought and passed around.

We may next turn up at midnight in the middle of a Mississippi swamp, with empty haversacks, stomachs and canteens, and with our baggage and provision trains 20 miles behind us; but this is not very likely to occur until we have another review and change of brigadier.

MOSCOW.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Ome in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

LATEST FOR ARABIA.—Breadstuff firmer. The Scotia's news was eagerly canvassed, but had no effect on the markets. The advance on cotton was caused by the ministerial refutation of the mediation rumors.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

The treaty between the United States and Mexico for the extradition of criminals, is officially proclaimed. The provisions of the treaty are not applied in any manner to any crime or offence of purely political character, nor does it embrace the return of fugitive slaves.

The secretary of war, to-day, ordered that all application for passes or permits, for persons or property, within the lines of the United States forces, shall hereafter be made to Brigadier General Wadsworth, military governor of the District of Columbia, and he subjected to such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

The navy department has received dispatches stating that on the night of the 7th inst. that the schooner Rowena, formerly the Garibaldi, 700 tons burthen, built opposite New Orleans, ran into Stono river and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it was in our possession. She was taken, having seven gunboats in the vicinity. She was lost from Nassau, and had a cargo of lead, etc.

A general order from the adjutant general's office says that in every case of prisoners taken in arms against the United States who may be tried and sentenced to death, the record of the tribunal before whom the trial was had will be forwarded to the action of the United States, without whose orders no such sentence will be executed.

L. THOMAS,

Adjutant General.

WINSCHERSTEIN, June 24.

One of the leaders of the Jesse Scouts, who has just arrived from the advanced, states that marching orders have been issued by Fremont for a still further retrograde movement. He will either establish himself at Middleton or fall back entirely to Winchester. Should he endeavor to fortify the former point he will be obliged to throw a heavy force to hold the Front Royal road, at a point parallel to his position, while by occupying Winchester he holds the key to both valleys.

An order has just been issued from the war department to the effect that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers trusted with making contracts on the part of the government, approved June 2d, 1862, applies only to such contracts as, under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing.

WASHINGTON, June 24—3 p.m.

No disputes regarding battles or engagements in any quarter, have been received at the war department up half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The senate is considering the confederation bill.

BOSTON, June 24.

A boiler in the Bridgewater Iron Works exploded, at 9 o'clock this morning, killing 7 and wounding 6 men. One wing of the building was completely destroyed.

GREAT SAINT LAKES, June 24.

A band of persons numbering 1,000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the Prophet Moses reappeared on earth, formed a settlement 30 miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon citizens of the vicinity. They refused to labor for support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number were found while we are here, to be so thankful. As they discovered their delusion, they manifested the greatest surprise. As to their ideas of the war, if what we have seen is a specimen of the loyalty of Kentucky and other border states, you need not predicate much on it. We haven't found a dozen outspoken loyalists in the state. Of course there are no secessionists to be found while we are here; but it is all bush.

It is really surprising to see the utter ignorance manifested by some of these. One remarked the other day that the "south" had a large force at Island No. 10, and could not be made to believe that the island is ours, or that the river is open from source to mouth. They have scarcely heard of Corinth, and do not know whether Richmond is in Virginia or Arkansas. Some of them are confident that we will soon be driven from this road; yet there are probably not a hundred armed rebels left in the entire army. Fighting ensued. Two of the marshals' posse were killed. On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted anew, as soon as the attacking party approached. In a hand to hand fight Morris was killed, an opponent leader mortally wounded. The rebels were finally overcome. Several women and children were killed, during the siege. Morris and his men were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued. Two of the marshals' posse were killed. 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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, June 26, 1862.

Official Paper of the City.



forever float that standard sheet!
Wherebeneath the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Washington Unsafe Again.

There are rumors of another raid of the rebels down the Shenandoah and Washington city is again alarmed. Front Royal is said to be occupied by rebels, and Fremont retiring to Winchester. Why are not men enough placed in that valley to hold it? It has been the theatre of the most incomprehensible military strategy ever since the rebellion commenced. The rebels would probably like to occupy it until the wheat harvest is completed, when, gathering up their crops, they will retire for the summer. It is the finest grain-producing region of Virginia.

Confiscation Bills.

The senate, yesterday, discussed the slave and house confiscation bills. That of the senate imposes a fine, to be levied after trial by a jury. The probability of conviction under such a law, in secession neighborhoods, would be remote indeed. The house bill confiscates the property of office holders, officers of the army, and active rebels generally. The question of their treason is, therefore, easily determined. Let us have the bill that shall the most directly and certainly punish the traitors—it it have a small amount of machinery, and tremendous powers of action.

The Pacific Railroad Bill Passed.

The Pacific railroad bill has passed both houses of congress, and only needs the signature of the President to become a law. Thus another republican measure has been adopted. The planks of the Chicago platform are rapidly being worked into the permanent policy of the country.

Polygamy Prohibited.

The bill to prohibit polygamy has passed both houses. Thus one of the "twonetics" is disposed of. The other, slavery, is fast going the same way. When Utah is admitted as a state, will this law of the United States have any effect? We suppose the Mormons will then make a state "institution" of it, as slavery is in some of the states, and, according to the doctrine of non-interference in relation to the latter, it will be claimed that a federal law cannot abolish it.

Lord Palmerston is very indignant about General Butler's order in relation to the women of New Orleans who insult our soldiers. Well, what is he going to do about it? Very few loyal people care, in this country, whether he is pleased or displeased. He manifests his ill-will towards us, whenever he has the slightest opportunity, and let him relieve his indignation by scolding at us in the house of lords. In the meantime, let us build Monitor and manufacture rilled cannon, to be ready for all such enemies as Lord Palmerston.

TEST OATH.—The house passed a stringent oath for disqualifying rebels. A severe amendment exempts from its operation the vice president, senators and members of the house. The Chicago Tribune says that this amendment was moved by Garrett Davis, supported by Doolittle and Carlile, while Vallandigham led the party in the house seeking a concurrence in it. We trust there is no truth in this, as our senator, besides being in bad company, would seem to be anxious to screen disloyal senators and representatives.

GOLD.—Gold sells in New York at \$3.8 cents premium, and in Chicago at 84. It said that the cause of this high price is too much paper money. Tax bank notes and compel specie redemption, or we shall be flooded with worthless rags.

Gen. Shields is rejected by the senate as major general.

The tax bill passed congress yesterday. It suspends the direct tax of the extra session.

The treasury note bill as it passed the house permits the issue of \$50,000,000 in notes of a less value than five dollars.

NOTES TO ASSESSORS.

The assessors of the several towns and cities in the county of Rock are requested to meet at the Court Room, in said county, on the 3d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of agreeing upon a uniform valuation for the same kind of personal property in the several towns and wards in the county. It is desirable that every assessor in the county should be present.

S. L. JAMES,

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
Janesville, June 25th, 1862. dawlt

(Advertisement.)

Farmers, Attention!

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Thirteenth Regiment.

Moscow, Ky., June 12.

Moscow, Ky., June 12, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The 13th regiment is apparently in good spirits at the present hour. The day is fine, our camping ground high and dry with plenty of wood and good water near by, and the hospital tent nearly vacant, I noticed only one man in it as I passed by a few moments ago. The band is playing one of its finest tunes, in the woods adjacent, and while I think of it let me say a word for our band. You know, and every body else knows, whoever heard our band at Janesville, that our old instruments never were gotten up with the intention of making music, but like Hodges' razors they were made to sell. Well those instruments came near spoiling the reputation of our musicians, but while we were at Lawrence the men gave freely of their two months pay for a new set of instruments, and now we have as fine a band as a regiment could ask for. The 12th regiment's band always did get the flattering notices in Kansas, but when the Wisconsin troops left that state, Gen. Mitchell chose the 13th regiment's band to go with his escort down the river, and that compliment was worth all the others. But in regard to the regiment itself. You heard how we went to Corinth and had a glorious fight, and what honor we gained. Well your sympathy was all astirred, for while you were feeling anxious about us, we were putting our tents on a secession parade ground near Columbus. We staid at Columbus only a few days. Just long enough to get a good idea of the immense fortifications which the rebels built there—only to evacuate.

I can give you no very correct idea of the strength and magnitude of the works, but every one who has been over them must be impressed with the fact that the rebels spared no expense or labor in their construction. The fortifications occupy a place which in point of natural strength and advantage, is second to none on the river.

The batteries upon the river, are built one above another, and command a range of not less than six miles up the stream.

For miles in the rear of this river battery there were intrenchments, stockades and magazines. Most of the heavy ordnance had been carried away although some fine looking 32 pounders had been spiked and left. Hundreds of tons of shot and shell were scattered all around in the ravines and gullies, while as much more was thrown into the river. The whole place looks desolate enough. The barracks were all fired when they were left, but they were only partially burned, and afforded us good fuel for cooking.

The day that we pitched tents, almost every one appropriated as many boards, rough tables and bedsteads as he could carry, all from these barracks. From the empty saddle cans, preserve cans and liquor bottles, I conclude that the rebels had a good time while at work in that place.—Many of the liquor bottles had on them the brand of northern liquor dealers, and came thorough, so the citizens say, on the grape vine line, i.e., they were smuggled through.

All around these intrenchments the ground was filled with torpedoes, all connected by wires, wound with tared rope, with a battery inside the trenches. Some of these internal machines were full of good dry powder. The way they filled the earth with these things is a pretty good illustration of the open, fair conflicts, which the hypocrites have always claimed that they admired. But the laugh comes in when they had to go off and leave these results of their labor. From good authority I learn there were from 60,000 to 100,000 men at work there for four months.

The money spent on this stronghold would have built Kentucky's part of the Pacific railroad.

We left Columbus last Friday at 5 P. M., and marched as if the Union depended on our speed, till 9 P. M. without halting. The same old style you see. We lay on the ground that night without tents or blankets, as the baggage train could not catch up with us. After waiting for it till 9 o'clock the next morning, we started on without it—the men having but little hard bread for breakfast.

I would not mention this, for it is evident that we of this regiment have grumbled more than any other; but I understand there are some who still persist in saying that our colonel is a fine officer and has been misrepresented by the men of his command. Now, will somebody who thinks that twenty years of service in the regular army must, per se, make a man a fine officer, show the use or sense of marching men at an unreasonable rate, away from their baggage, and away from the battery belonging to the command, so far that they have to remain without shelter during the night, and then, on the next morning, wait for the baggage to come up? Our march was not a forced one. The order said that we were to go by easy and safe marches. But enough of this. We reached Moscow Saturday noon, and our baggage reached us at midnight.

Since then we have had a good time. The men find amusement in going into the country bantering the secessionists for young unions, pens, etc.

The people in this locality are at heart disunionists. Any inquiries about the "seces" or "rebels" they won't answer directly, but they will say something about the "Southern army" or the "confederate troops," etc. They are so stupidly ignorant that we don't feel disposed to treat them ill. Some of them did not know, until we told them, that Island No. 19 was in our possession. All of them think that the southern army is much the larger of the two. Most of them claim to be neutral, and think it is a pity that they cannot be left alone. I have been into the country several times, and as far as my own experience goes, the men seem, by their actions, to recognize the power of patriotic government more than any other. They stand around like whipped spaniels, and are ver-

tainly the most melancholy, disconsolate looking set of mortals I have ever seen. They have not pluck enough to say their souls are their own."

The peculiar institution is seen here in all its phases and beauties. The women pride themselves upon their grace, refinement and ignorance of work, and yet smoke and chew tobacco with as much gusto as a sailor or soldier.

You have but little idea of the poverty of this town. I have talked with many who have had no money at all for months. The last they did have was confederate bonds, and of course that is worth nothing now. They have been living on corn meal and molasses for a long time. A few, by paying \$2, confederate money, could get a pound of coffee awhile ago, but now even that would not buy it. Salt has been worth \$6 per hundred pounds. This looks as if our blockade had done something.

Capt. Roger and Lieut. Murray, with a body of sixty men, made up by detail from each company, are busily at work repairing railroad bridge which the rebels destroyed a few months ago. Most of the villagers seem pleased at the prospect of having a railroad again.

Last night came the intelligence of the surrender of Memphis. Everybody felt good about this.

In conclusion I will say that the health of the regiment is good. Capt. Hewitt and Lieut. Noyes are now in Wisconsin, on a sick furlough.

Adjutant Roger joined us day before yesterday. All were glad to see him.

Yours, &c., KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirteenth Regiment.

June 12, 1862.

Twenty miles back from Toledo City, the "Gibraltar of the west," Mitchell's bridge is played out; "just as I predicted in my last." Well war is war and orders are orders—if they don't get countermanded. We begin to think this the most important regiment in the service. Our advance to Fort Scott overthrew Price; marching to Fort Riley frightened Gen. Sibley and his Texan rascals from New Mexico, and the changing of our destination to Corinth caused Beauregard's hosts speedily to evacuate. We shall yet have to make a move toward Richmond, after which the rebellion will be crushed and we can go home. Let Wisconsin and the whole country thank the 13th for Pea Ridge, Santa Fe, Corinth and Memphis, for our last march from Columbus towards the latter place was sufficient to cause its relinquishment without firing even a popgun.

We are now rebuilding railroads; foolishly destroyed by that great, unconquerable host of torpedo chain makers, on their retreat from Gibraltar No. 2.

Since last writing we have made our usual number of counter marches, been reviewed by Generals Mitchell and Blunt in the military line, and by some unknown thousands of fair women and brave men in the domestic line. We had a willing farewell to Kansas on the 29th ult, being ordered to report forthwith to Halleck at St. Louis. Our river trip was quite refreshing and comparatively pleasurable, as well as exciting for we were "fired into," and saw our first engagement. Just below Lexington where we waited for wood, we were informed that the advanced boats, containing other detachments belonging to our brigade, were expected to be outraged and plundered by a horde of brutal ruffians. Some of them actually expected to see horns sprouting from our foreheads. One poor, frightened, deluded woman thought if we only left her the roof over her head, and life, she would be "so thankful." As they discover their delusion, they manifest the greatest surprise. As to their ideas of the war, if what we have seen is a specimen of the loyalty of Kentucky and other border states, you need not predicate much on it. We haven't found a dozen out-spoken abolitionists in the state. Of course there are no secessionists to be found while we are here but it is all bosh.

It is really surprising to see the utter ignorance manifested by 3000 of these—One remarked the other day that the south had a large force at Island No. 10, and could not be made to believe that the island is ours, or that the river is open from source to mouth. They have scarcely heard of Corinth, and do not know whether Richmond is in Virginia or Arkansas. Some of them say confident that we will soon be driven from this road, yet there are probably not a hundred armed rebels between us and Halleck's army. How much anthonian drudgery we northern and sills are to perform, and how much self-imposed rebel ruin we are to patch up and rebuild, rests wholly with the omnipotent power that be. We have begun to think that there is no fighting we do; yet we do not see the beginning of the end of this war.

I am sorry to add my testimony to that of others as to the fact that the women are universally the most violent in their expression of secessionism. Many of them hold the "Ye-kees" in supreme contempt. In conversing with them it is not uncommon to hear one remark that "northern ladies are not so refined as southern;" at the same time pulling out a huge plug of the weed and taking an outlandish "chaw" with the most perfect nonchalance imaginable.—Kentucky refinement consists in blissful ignorance, brutal recklessness and the possession of ragged niggers, or else what I have seen is an exception. I am surprised at the shabby and slovenly appearance of many who call themselves planters and own a drove of darkies.

They have felt the penalty of rebellion severely here. Coffee has been as high as \$1.50 per pound; salt is now \$80 per sack. Think of forty cents per pound for salt to season your potatoes, and your onions, who complain of high prices.

The regiments in is better condition than usual, or else it is getting used to being skinned and don't mind it so much. It is not very far to Columbus, yet skillful management the boys were permitted to pass one night in the low timbered land of a crack bottom, with neither snappers nor blankets, and to start next morning long before the baggage train, without which they could have little or no breakfast, come up. To be sure there was a little appearing volunteers will swear, you know—and Captain Carpenter of the Wisconsin 8th, (which was attached to our regiment) politely asked to be attached to a regiment which does not leave its baggage ten miles behind when there is not the slightest occasion for it. His request was granted and he is now attached to the 12th.

I will not be critical this time for I am a green volunteer in military matters and can't appreciate the regular Irish of it. Besides, what is the use? we are in ten-fold more danger from ourselves than from the rebels, yet the first man to utter the least complaint is liable to a court-martial. We enlisted to fight that same tyrannical dom-

ineering spirit which we encourage instead.

Patriotism at home becomes serfdom the moment you swear in the service. I don't know as we are under any obligations to fight for negroes till we free ourselves. This may be a little overstated; it would be strange if any statement from the 13th were not somewhat colored through the effects of personal reminiscences. But I have said enough; the friends of the regiment need not worry much more with regard to its management; we are under a brigadier whose heart is not wholly petrified. One does not feel as though in the vicinity of an iceberg when in his presence, and expects a rational reply to civil questions when addressing him.

A diplomatic dinner was given, this evening, to the Mexican minister. A number of senators and other distinguished gentlemen were present. The gathering is supposed to have a significant bearing, just now.

To-Day's Report.

Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DESPATCHES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 23.

Special to Herald.—An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Pulaski, to-day. Hon. Neil S. Brown reiterated his Columbian speech, declaring for the Union. He pronounced the Union a necessity. Gov. Johnson has been invited to deliver a 10th of July address at Louisville. Preliminary arrangements for the celebration at the Hermitage on that day may, however, prevent his acceptance.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 21.

We learn from the Express that Yankee troops to the number of 6,000, have advanced from Norfolk and Suffolk to a point on the Seaboard Railroad, known as Franklin Depot, 50 miles from Portsmouth, and 20 from Weldon.

The aim of this force is beyond doubt to advance to Weldon and cut off the railroad connection at that place with Petersburg and Richmond. At Weldon the roads from Wilmington, Raleigh and Petersburg converge. This explains the recent visit of Burnside to Old Point and the White House on the Pamunkey river, where he and McClellan compared notes.

Special to World.—To-day the rumor that Gen. Ewell had returned with his rebel forces and occupied Front Royal is current. It is apprehended, as for some days past the Union troops lately there have been employed elsewhere, and these rumors grow out of that fact. It is by no means impossible that Gen. Ewell can be back again, though quite improbable. This information is said to come down by the Manassas road.

Special to Tribune.—Bumori confidently asserts that Jackson is again marching dispatches, stating that on the night of the 1st inst. that the schooner Rowena, formerly the Garibaldi, 700 tons burthen, built opposite New Orleans, ran into St. Louis river and anchored near the entrance, not knowing it was in our possession. She was taken, we having seven gunboats in the vicinity. She was lost from Nassau, and had a cargo of lead, etc.

An order has just been issued from the war department to the effect that the act to prevent and punish fraud on the part of officers trusted with making contracts on the part of the government, approved June 2d, 1862, applies only to such contracts as, under the laws and regulations in force at the time of its passage, were required to be in writing.

WASHINGTON, June 21—3 p. m.

No dispatches indicating battles or engagements in any quarter, have been received at the war department up half past 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The senate is considering the confederate bill.

BOSTON, June 21.

A boiler in the Bridgewater Iron Works exploded, at 9 o'clock this morning, killing 7 and wounding 6 men. One wing of the building was completely destroyed.

GREAT SALT LAKE, June 21.

A band of persons numbering 1,000 men, women and children, under the leadership of one Morris, who claimed to be the Prophet Moses, reappeared on earth, formed a settlement 30 miles north of this city, and committed numerous depredations upon citizens of the vicinity. They refused to labor for support, believing that the Lord would supply their wants. Three of their number disgraced with the imposition, attempted to leave, and were arrested and placed in confinement, heavily ironed.

A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Chief Justice Kinney, which was treated with contempt. Sufficient time having elapsed for producing the prisoner, a second writ, together with an order for the arrest of Morris for contempt, and for the arrest of the leaders of the gang for false imprisonment, issued for execution. A force of 250 infantry and artillery were ordered out on the 11th, by acting Gov. Fuller. Morris and his gang were found strongly entrenched and thoroughly armed. Fighting ensued. Two of the marshal's posse were killed. On the 15th the rebels pretended to surrender, but resisted away, as soon as the attacking party approached. In hand to hand fight Morris was killed, an English leader mortally wounded. The rebels were finally overcome. Several women and children were killed, during the siege, Morris refusing to remove them to a place of safety. Prisoners captured number 117, and will be brought before the court tomorrow.

KNOXVILLE, June 21.

One of the leaders of the Jessie Scouts, who has just arrived from the advance, states that marching orders have been issued by Fremont for a still further retrograde movement. He will either establish himself at Middleport or fall back entirely to Winchester. Should he endeavor to fortify the former point he will be obliged to throw a heavy force to hold the Front Royal road, at a point parallel

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th, 1862:
Arrive. Close. Depart.
Chicago, through 1:10 A.M. 11:00 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Milwaukee, through 1:10 A.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Milwaukee, through 3:30 P.M. 12:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Milwaukee, through 1:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Madison, through 1:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Milwaukee, through 1:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Milwaukee and way. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Belvidere and way. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Eastern mail via Milwaukee. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 1:15 A.M.
Overland mail from Jamesville to Madison and Belvidere Tuesday and Friday at 6 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; arrives Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.

J. M. BUNGEY, Postmaster.

Celebration of the Fourth.

The following is the order of arrangements adopted for the celebration of the 4th in this city:

1. Procession will form on Court House Square at 10th o'clock A. M.
2. March to the ground selected for the occasion.
3. Music—Star Spangled Banner.
4. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kinney.
5. Music by the Band.
6. Reading of the Declaration by Rev. E. J. Goodspeed.
7. Oration—Probably by M. H. Carpenter of Milwaukee.
8. Music by the Band.
9. Toasts.
10. Music—Stand up for Uncle Sam my boys.

11. Benediction by Rev. R. B. Curtis.

There will be a fine display of FIRE WORKS in the evening, and all the arrangements in progress contemplate an excellent celebration. Surely, the day is worthy of commemoration at any time, but in the present circumstances of the country there is special reason why it should be properly observed. The people in the country will find enough throughout the entire day and evening to pleasantly employ themselves, and notwithstanding there will be celebrations in other parts of the country we anticipate a large attendance here, without interference with other localities.

Celebration at Edgerton.

The 4th will be celebrated at Edgerton and the following order of proceedings have been announced:

- PROCESSION.**
- 1st, Band. 2d, Edgerton Cavalry Company.
 - 3d, President and Vice Presidents.
 - 4th, Reindeer. 5th, Chaplain and Clergy.
 - 6th, Committee of Arrangements.
 - 7th, Other Committees. 8th, Soldiers of the War of 1812 and the War in Mexico.
 - 9th, Ladies. 10th, Members of Sabbath Schools.
 - Teachers and Band of Hope. 11th, Citizens.

EXERCISES.

1st, Music by the Band—Hail Columbia. 2d, Invocation. 3d, Music by the Choir, 4th, Reading of the Declaration, by J. F. Town. 5th, Music by Band. 6th, Oration by H. S. Swift, Jr. 7th, Music by Choir, 8th, Benediction by Jas. C. Rogers.

Refreshments will be served in the grove to the Sabbath Schools, Band of Hope and parents of children belonging to those organizations.

In the evening there will be a party at Swift's Hall.

The people of Edgerton always engage in celebrations of this character with a great deal of zeal and liberality, and those who wish to visit that pleasant village to enjoy the day will be well satisfied with their reception and entertainment.

Anniversary of Milton Academy.

During the anniversary week of this institution, the following exercises will be held:

On Saturday evening, July 5th, a lecture on the Student's Model, by the principal, before the Philomatheon society.

On Sunday evening, July 6th, the Annual Sermon, before the school.

In the evening following, the Musical Recital, in the academy, by the music class.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 8th, at 12 o'clock, in the grove, the anniversary exercises of the graduating class, assisted by other members of the school. These exercises will close at 4 o'clock.

The friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend these exercises.

Milton, June 24th, 1862.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, NEW YORK—PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES.—The president of the Phenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., wrote to the general agent two days after the fire:

"Our losses may reach \$15,000 or \$20,000, but whatever they are, they will all be paid before Saturday night if they can be adjusted. It is such fires that try the backbone of companies, and if they can stand up under the heavy load, it will give them great credit."

S. L. Lounsbury, President.

The general agents of the Liverpool and London, in a letter to E. L. Dimock, agent, written very soon after the great fire, say:

"Troy is well; L. & L. loss chiefly on dwellings, \$153,000, only 2% per cent. of our cash surplus. Our loss all paid."

E. L. Dimock is the agent of these companies for Janesville and vicinity.

MAIL FACILITIES RESTORED.—On and after the 1st day of July, the mail will be carried between this city and Madison via Evansville and Union, three times a week, leaving here Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mr. J. E. Powers, the contractor, will run with the mail a comfortable three-seated covered carriage for the conveyance of passengers. This arrangement is one which has long been needed for the accommodation of a popular and important section of country, and we are well pleased in being able to announce it.

A special meeting of Washington Engine Company No. 3, will be held at their Engine House, June 26th, at 7 P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the foreman,
C. HOPKINS, Secy.

Fourth of July Celebration.

The committee of arrangements are requested to meet promptly (at 8 o'clock) at the Council Room. Important business will be transacted.

R. B. TREAT, Secretary.

High School Exhibition.

The students of the High School of this city will give a public exhibition of their proficiencies in declamation, composition, music, &c., at Lappin's Hall, under the direction of their teachers and the board of education, on Friday evening, June 27th. An admission fee of one dime will be charged, to defray expenses. All persons attending the exhibition will be expected to make the change for their tickets themselves. Tickets can be had at the bookstores and at the door. Doors open at 7th o'clock.

H. N. COMSTOCK,
je252d Clark of B'd of Education.

DAN RICE'S "GREAT SHOW."—Mr. Dan Rice, who enjoys a creditable reputation as a showman, and who has acquired considerable fame as an orator, will celebrate the national day of the nation in Janesville, on Friday the 4th of July. He will give performances morning, afternoon and night, appearing himself during each one. Our friends can rest assured that the real Dan Rice will be here, with his wonderful blind horse Excelsior, Jr., and the comic mules.

ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.—A bold attempt was made last night to enter the boot and shoe store of J. C. Bailey. An effort was made upon the front door of the basement which failed, and then a pane of glass was broken from the rear door of the basement, a large iron bar removed from the fastening of the door, and an entrance into the basement obtained. With this bar an attempt was made to force a stair door leading from the sales room to the basement, but a stout bolt held the door fast and prevented any further progress.

The manner in which all the operations were conducted is conclusive that the attempt to enter was made by some person familiar with the premises, and sufficiently acquainted with the use of means to work handily. A few buck shot would be good treatment for the gang of villains who are depredating upon the property of our citizens.

WOOL.—In Chicago wool sells at 30¢ to 40 cents. In Michigan the sales have ranged from 35 to 47^{1/2} cents.

BETTER.—See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL.
Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the JANEVILLE GAZETTE,
BUMP & GRAY.
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, June 4, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were equal to today, and prices, under the influence of more favorable advice from the lake shore, western and foreign markets, improved 1^{1/2} bushel; sales of about 4,000 bushels at 74¢ to 78¢ for extra milling samples, and 75¢ for shipping grades; poor and rejected qualities ranged at 60¢ to 62¢ the market closing with good demand.

Receipts of course grain continue fair and the market moderate at 20¢ to 22¢ per cent and 25¢ to 27¢ for old choice barley at our usual quotation, being 35¢ to 40 per lb., poor quality is dull at 25¢ to 30¢.

Wool is beginning to come forward quite freely, and we notice that buyers are starting at round prices.

Having the exclusive agency of a large manufacturing and trading house continually in the eastern market, ready to take advantage of all

BARGAINS,

I can save you besides innumerable other profits, a pretty big Janesville profit, which is generally the best profit for the consumer to pay.

To sum up in a very few words I can give you

More Value and Better Value

for your money than any living man in the west. If you would study our

Own Interests

give me a call.

J. C. BAILEY,
West-side Main Street, one door
my13daw10w north of TALLMAN & COLLINS
Drug Store.

BOOTS & SHOES.

which, for variety of styles and excellence of workmanship

CANNOT BE BEAT.

Look at the list of a few articles named below:

Men's Split, Buff, Oil, Patent, Patina, Slaughter and French Kid.

BROGANS,

at prices ranging from 93 cents to \$2.00.
Men's Pat, Boot, Lasting, Glove, Oil and Grain

OXFORD TIES,

from \$1.00 to 2.00.
Men's Oil, Pat, Glove, Oil, Oil and Grain

Sewed and Pegged Congress,

from \$1.25 to \$3.00.
Ladies' English Lasting, Cong, Silk Gore Heel, etc.

\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

SIDE LACE HEEL,

only 23¢ cents.

LADIES' KID CONG HEEL,

from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

GLOVE, Oil, Cloth and Cloth

BOOTEES,

from 75 cents to \$1.75.
Ladies' Kid, Lasting, Carpet and Toilet

4 1/2 INCHERS.

at prices ranging from 90 cents to \$1.00.

Boys' Misses' and Childrens' Wear,

in great variety, and at correspondingly low rates.

I am enabled by buying strictly for cash and of heavy manufacturers, to give a better article for

LOGS MONEY

than any other concern dare do. I am not gassing, but telling a plain simple truth. I have now in store a good stock of

Custom Made Work,

and am prepared, as usual, to

MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

with despatch and reasonable rates.

CHARLES RICE, the successful impersonator of the "Mysterious Lady," Ella Zyrara, will execute the following performances:

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock

and 7 o'clock P. M.

When the subjoined Novel, Wonderful and Pleasing features will be offered:

THE BLIND HORSE, Excelsior, Jr.

THE BLIND HORSE, the beautiful young

MALE MONKEY, Bright, the beautiful young

MONKEY, Bright, the beautiful young

ADOLPHUS SPURGEON, the wonderful Equestrian

Gymnast, &c. After Antipodal.

THE INFANT BLONDIN, the baby Tight Rope Dancer.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 6th, 1862:
 Cudahy, through, 10:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M. 15¢ per
 way.
 Milwaukee, through, 8:00 P.M. to 12:00 M. 125¢ per
 way.
 Madison, through, 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 M. 125¢ per
 way.
 Monroe, through, 8:10 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. 125¢ per
 way.
 Milwaukee via Milwaukee, 10:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. 125¢ per
 way.
 Eastern mail via Milwaukee, 11:30 P.M. to 1:30 A.M. 125¢ per
 way.
 Milwaukee via Janesville, 1:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. 125¢ per
 way.
 Milwaukee via Janesville to Madison at 1 A.M. arrives Wednesdays and Saturday at 1 P.M.
 Milwaukee mail from Janesville to Milwaukee arrives Monday and Friday at 1 P.M. closes Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.
 J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

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40th Anniversary of Milton Academy.

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On Sunday evening, July 6th, the Annual Sermon, before the school.

On Monday afternoon, July 7th, at three o'clock, in the Anniversary Grove, the Annual Address, by the Rev. Dr. M. M. Chapman, President of the Lawrence University.

In the evening following, the Musical Recital, in the academy, by the music classes.

On Tuesday afternoon, July 8th, at 12 o'clock, in the grove, the anniversary exercises of the graduating class, assisted by other members of the school. These exercises will close at 4 o'clock.

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Milton, June 24th, 1862.

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O. HOPKINS, Secy.

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H. N. COMSTOCK,
Joel D. Clark of B'd of Education.

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The manner in which all the operations were conducted is conclusive that the attempt to enter was made by some person familiar with the premises, and sufficiently acquainted with the use of means to work handily. A few buck shot would be good treatment for the gang of villains who are depredating upon the property of our citizens.

Wool.—In Chicago wool sells at 30 to 40 cents. In Michigan the sales have ranged from 35 to 47 cents.

BUTTER.—See advertisement in another column.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market. Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS. JANESVILLE, JUNE 4, 1862.

Receipts of wheat were again liberal today, and prices, under the influence of more favorable advice from the trade, eastern and foreign markets, improved 1½ per bushel; sales of about 4,000 bushels at 7½ to 8¢ extra for milling samples, and 6½¢ for shipping grades, poor and rejected qualities ranged at 60¢ to 65 per 60 lbs., poor quality is dull at 50¢ to 55¢.

Receipts of coarse grain, receipts fair and the demand moderate at 22¢ to 23¢ for corn and 26¢ to 27¢ for oats. Choice lay is wanted at our full quotation, being 35¢ to 40¢ per 60 lbs., poor quality is dull at 20¢ to 25¢.

Wool is to come in full quantity, being 35¢ to 40¢ per 60 lbs., poor quality is dull at 20¢ to 25¢.

Receipts of wheat increasing daily and the demand good, receipts fair and the price 30¢ to 32¢ per bushel, and 20¢ to 22¢ for middling samples, and 18¢ to 20¢ for shipping grades, poor and rejected qualities ranged at 25¢ to 30¢ per 60 lbs., good quality is dull at 20¢ to 25¢.

Receipts of coarse grain, receipts fair and the demand moderate at 22¢ to 23¢ for corn and 26¢ to 27¢ for oats. Choice lay is wanted at our full quotation, being 35¢ to 40¢ per 60 lbs., poor quality is dull at 20¢ to 25¢.

Receipts of wheat extra milling samples 74½¢ per bushel to 78¢ per bushel; rejected qualities ranged at 60¢ to 65¢ per 60 lbs., good quality is dull at 50¢ to 55¢.

BARLEY—good sample in demand at 35¢ to 40¢ per 60 lbs., common qualities 30¢ to 35¢.

WHEAT—extra milling samples 74½¢ per bushel to 78¢ per bushel; rejected qualities ranged at 60¢ to 65¢ per 60 lbs., good quality is dull at 50¢ to 55¢.

POTATOES—choose Neshannock and Pinekeyes 25¢ to 30¢ per bushel, common qualities 15¢ to 20¢.

BUTTER—plenty and full fat, fair to choice.

EGGS—In demand at 8¢ to 10¢ per dozen.

FLOUR—spring at 2½¢ per 100 lbs.

HIDES—DRY—14½¢ per lb.

WOOL—ranging from 25 to 40 cents for common to fine clip.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1776. FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION AT JANEVILLE.

Dan Rice's Great Show.

The Model Exhibition of the World, will be

JANEVILLE, FRIDAY, JULY FOURTH.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES, Commencing at 10 o'clock A.M., and 2 o'clock P.M.

and 8 o'clock P.M.

When the subject is wonderful and pleasing features will be offered.

THE BLIND HORSE EXCELSIOR, JR.

MADAME ROSA SHIHKH, the beautiful young Princess of the Cordilleras.

ANGUSTIA SHIHKH, the wonderful Equestrian Gymnast, an Art Antipodean.

THE INFANT BLONDIN, the baby Tight Rope Dancer.

CHARLES RIEKED, the successful impersonator of the "Mysterious Lady." Ella of Troy, will execute the Prodigious Prologue at 8 o'clock.

THE KING OF THE CHURCHILLIAN—will consist of the most elaborate performances for last night, I am sincerely gratified and hope for a continuance of the same. I will collect a call from all those purchasing, feel well assured that I can save them a Milwaukee, Chicago, Rochester profit.

MASTER FRED. BAHOLAT, in his Challenge Hurdy-Gurdy.

DAN RICE'S DREAM OF CHIVALRY or, The Fields of the Golden Ghol.

A PAGEANT, introducing 100 men, women, children and horses!

DAN RICE will appear in the circle every day, and will cause to be brought over.

THE COMIC MULES.

ALMON MENZEL'S COMIC CORNET BAND has been organized.

Scale of Prices.

Box 25 cents. Seats, 50 cents. Children under 10 years old, Reserved Seats, 25 cents.

Seats for Everybody.

JOHN E. WANNER, General Agent.

F. E. JONES, Manager of Publication.

BY ORDER OF THE FOREMAN,

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PRINTING.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office,

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Up Stairs.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of:

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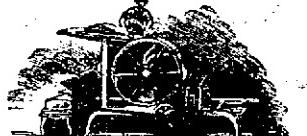
FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

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We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES



Together with a

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The facilities of this establishment in the line of FAST PRESSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done at this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the city in the morning, and wish to take home with them in the evening anything in the line of Ball-Tickets, Oval-Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

EASTERN PUBLISHING CO.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done by any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to see.

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our Prices,

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

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PAMPHLETS,

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LABELS,

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VISITING CARDS,

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NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

POSTERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

LAW BRIEFS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

NOTICES,

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PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled any where, or equalled by us.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

of one of the proprietors is also given to every job done, in the office, and if an error is committed by the office, the job will be repaired without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

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N.Y. road to St. Louis, Bloomington, Springfield, and Alton, without charge of cars; also, direct connection for Peoria, Decatur, Jacksonville, and Quincy.

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april 10th

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